

RAILROAD BILL IS THROUGH THE HOUSE

Vote in Favor of the Measure There Is 58 to 39.

SENATE SAFE TO PASS IT

House Members Held Prisoners During the Vote.

NO REPEALING CLAUSE

Which Worries the Pops No Little—Repealing the Bill to Be Taken Up—Question of Adjournment.

Topoka, Kan., Dec. 29.—(Special.)—The railroad bill passed the house upon recommendation of the committee of the whole by a vote of 58 to 39. There is no doubt of its passage in the senate, though it may be amended. The quick work in passing the measure was the result of a compromise between Brannen and Leedy at 2 o'clock this morning by which the banking bill is to be taken up. The framers of the bill forgot to put in a repealing clause of the present railroad laws and tonight's caucus discussed for an hour whether it would be safer to put the repeal in a separate bill or as an amendment to the Boyle measure. Upon advice of Attorney General Boyle, the caucus decided to have another bill, which some regarded as a dangerous measure, as it would leave the state without any railroad legislation at all if the Boyle bill should fail to stand the test of the senate.

The second question taken up by the caucus tonight was whether there should be an adjournment Saturday. Taylor of Wyandotte, and Jacques of Cowley, led in the fight for adjournment Saturday, but were opposed by Haskins of Sumner, and Barkley of Elk. Taylor said he would absolutely not remain after Saturday. Jacques thought they had accomplished what they came for and ought to quit. A motion to continue in session till Saturday, January 7, was leading up to a rupture and the caucus adjourned till 1 o'clock.

It is thought that many will go home tomorrow and not return. The passage of the railroad bill seems to have satisfied most of them. There will be no civil service law passed. It is thought that McNally's insurance law will be passed if the session of the house will be deferred. The State university fund has been recalled and will not come up again.

James Fallow, Populist candidate for judge in the district composed of Brown, Doniphan and Nemaha, against W. I. Stuart, C. J. Leland's candidate, filed his protest of contest in the senate today. It is thought that McNally's insurance law will be passed if the session of the house will be deferred. The State university fund has been recalled and will not come up again.

THE BILL AS PASSED.
The bill in substance has been outlined in these reports and was not materially changed in its adoption by the committee of the whole this morning.

The original bill provided that the first court should be selected by the executive council and the bills so far printed in newspapers have been given that way. The proposition that the governor would, according to the constitution, have to appoint, was noted in Wednesday's Eagle. The bill was changed to the latter construction last night and the appointment is provided for on the first Monday in January. The judge in service of the court of visitation shall be the chief judge. They shall be elected in 1900 and every four years thereafter. Judges shall qualify as justices of the supreme court. The court shall appoint a clerk and stenographer who shall hold during the pleasure of the court. There shall be a state solicitor attorney, marshal and bailiff.

The court shall make rules and enforce them; shall appoint charges between opposing parties; classify freight; require construction of depots, switches, stock yards at stations and improvements; regulate operation of all trains; summon juries as provided by the court regulations; jurors to possess usual qualifications except location; examine books of roads; appoint receivers at will; hold perpetual session at Topeka; shall arbitrate all disputes; require burial of proof from railroad company in case of loss of life; no money of the court shall be used for transportation for himself or friends under penalty of removal from office.

PRELIMINARY HOUSE PLAY.
This morning Larimer of Shawnee presented a petition from thirty-three citizens of Shawnee county that the protest of the Republican against the special session of the legislature be spread upon the Journal. Speaker Street, reinforced by a heavy force of police, refused to sign his death warrant led to the introduction.

Lewis of Rawlins introduced a measure repealing all laws and parts of laws relating to the board of railroad commissioners. This was a little premature, but the Pops, not being able to do anything else, sought not to be refused the privilege of counting their poultry before execution.

After the regular order, Frank Grimes introduced a resolution that all persons, members of the legislature, who shall be appointed or elected to any federal position, shall upon acceptance vacate their seat in the legislature. And whereas, it was a well-known fact that E. C. Welles of Cherokee held a federal position; therefore, he is removed, said that his seat was vacant. After some wrangling as to when the bill should be referred, the Republicans and its immediate consideration. Appeal-

ing from the action of the speaker in referring the resolution to the judiciary committee, the Republicans demanded a roll call and consumed an hour's time, which was the only excuse for the resolution or its debate.

Fitzgerald of Ford (Rep.) brought out a storm of laughter by voting against the appeal, and explaining that he understood that Mr. Welles was not in a federal capacity, but was in charge of a room for Senator Harris, and in the capacity of chambermaid.

When the general order of the calendar was reached the house went into committee of the whole and took up the railroad bill. Rockwell of Sedgewick got up once to strike out all but the title and substituting therefor the Boyle bill, as agreed upon in the caucus.

MEMBERS HELD PRISONERS.

Clem Fairchild had the chair last night. Speaker Street walked back and forth in the rear of the room while the bill was being read for discussion, and kept members in their seats. When the speaker or his helpers could prevent it at all, members were not allowed to go into the rest office. Nor were they allowed to go to the cloak room or ante-room, where there was any danger of coming into contact with the lobby. Never were wild lions guarded with any more severity or care than the house members were herded while the bill was read.

The galleries were full. Webb McCall, Taylor Hiddle and all their steering committee, with workers from over the state crowded the floor. No fusion member was allowed to try a doubtful move. By pre-arrangement the chair announced that any lobbyist found at any member's desk would be arrested and expelled from the hall. Merrill of Sedgewick got up once to go to the postoffice, when Street yelled at him: "Don't go out there! Great God! We want you in here right now, and we want you to stay here till this railroad bill is passed."

The steering committee employed every device of floor movement to keep the pressure high, and the caucus continued to fever heat. Never was there such a legislative scourge applied. The members sat in their seats like cattle in stalls. Occasionally someone would make a move to leave the hall and immediately the committee sent two or three galloping after him and drove him back. Finally, when they were about to go to the postoffice, they were locked and guarded.

When the railroad bill was read, Senator Atchison moved that when the house rose to report the bill that it be referred to the committee on railroads. He said that the bill proposed the confiscation of a great amount of property belonging to individuals.

FIRST TEST OF STRENGTH.
Senator's motion was voted down, and upon decision of the chair, a division was called for, and resulted in a vote of 38 to 58 in favor of taking up the bill for adjournment. Sections 1, 2 and 3 were adopted by a stampede from the minority side. In asking for an opportunity to discuss section 4, Larimer of Shawnee said a rule could not be applied to the whole house committee. The minority side and the galleries cheered for several minutes.

AMENDMENTS MADE.
In section 5, providing a state solicitor for the court of visitation, Fitzgerald of Ford offered an amendment doing away with the solicitor's office and distributing the duties to the various county attorneys. He talked awhile, but the amendment was summarily rejected.

In section 8, giving the board power to regulate all freight rates, Keefe of Leavenworth moved that it be amended to include passenger traffic. But he was locked out, amendment and all, and in appeal voted against his own motion.

Section 11 was amended from its original form to provide for the marshal and bailiff of the court of visitation and went through with a whirl. All discussion was shut off and sections pushed through as rapidly as the vote could be taken.

Johnson of Nemaha, who has been connected with the fusion forces, voted against them all morning.

At 12 o'clock a motion by Jackson of Harvey to rise and ask leave to sit again at 2 o'clock was knocked silly.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.
At 1 o'clock the committee of the whole reported the bill back to the house with the recommendation that it be passed, by the following vote:

ADAMS-CORNISH POISONING CASE

Police Claim They Have Not Even a Theory.

NO ONE UNDER SUSPICION

Which Is the Greatest Mystery of It All.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Adams-Cornish poisoning case remains as great a mystery as ever. When the detective bureau, the district attorney's office and the coroner's office and other offices seeking to find a solution of the strange case ended their labors for the day all said nothing had been learned that might assist in bringing the guilty persons to justice.

The police are inclined to believe that the person who sent the poison to Cornish is a woman, although the evidence is of the most flimsy character and is largely based on opinions of more or less responsible parties. Mr. Cornish, who was also poisoned at the time of Mrs. Adams' death, is now completely out of danger, though confined to his bed at the Knickerbocker Athletic club.

Detective Captain McCluskey, Assistant Attorney McIntyre, Chief of Police Devery and Coroner's Physician Weston were at police headquarters this afternoon in consultation on the case. Acting under their instructions, detectives went to the Adams flat on West Eighty-sixth street and requested Mrs. Florence Rogers, Mrs. Adams' daughter, and her friend, Mrs. Hovey, to accompany them to headquarters to give their version of the case. Arrived there, they remained in consultation with the authorities for about an hour.

Captain McCluskey said after the women had been taken home that he had learned nothing from them. He said he deemed it best to get the version of the poisoning directly from Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Hovey. "But they told us nothing that we did not know," he said. "The case is as much a mystery as ever; nothing has developed. I have no theory; I have no person under suspicion."

Captain McCluskey denied that he had placed or contemplated placing Mr. Cornish under surveillance. He sent word to the Knickerbocker Athletic club, however, asking if Cornish were able to come to headquarters. Dr. Coffin, who is attending Mr. Cornish, replied that his patient would not be able to leave his bed for 100 days. He said he is undoubtedly out of danger, but he did not want him to take any chances. Dr. Coffin gave an interesting statement of how Cornish escaped death, while Mrs. Adams, drinking from the same glass, was killed by the deadly poison.

"Cornish mixed the poison," said Dr. Coffin, "and gave it to Mrs. Adams. She took a little, but a little more was bitter. Cornish then took the remainder and drained the glass to the dregs. I think that the reason Cornish was not killed was that he drank the dregs and Mrs. Adams took the poison in solution. The quantity of powdered matter acted as an emetic and cleared his stomach."

When they found he was unable to come to them, Captain McCluskey and Mr. McIntyre, accompanied by a stenographer, went to the Knickerbocker Athletic club and were in conference with Cornish for more than an hour.

Captain McCluskey said nothing had been learned that had not been already published. Cornish told him that the silver holder had evidently been used, and while it was marked "sterling" it was plated. It was a Tiffany article, but came in a Tiffany box and had a Tiffany card in the package.

Late this afternoon an autopsy was held. When the process was completed and the parts of the body desired for analysis were sealed in jars, Coroner's Physician Weston issued a report, in which he reiterated his opinion expressed yesterday that death was due to the use of cyanide of potassium.

No date has as yet been fixed for the holding of the inquest in the case by the coroner.

OFFICERS ROAST THE BEEF

Lacked Nutrition and Was Nauseous to Sight and Taste.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The war investigating commission held only a short session today, devoted to executive business. There were no witnesses ready for examination. The Swift Packing company of Chicago, which the committee had summoned in General Miles' testimony derogatory to the canned and fresh beef furnished his expedition, has notified the commission of its inability to be on hand on January 4, as expected, and January 9 has been set as the date for the appearance of the representatives. So far no action has been taken on the absence of the Swift Packing company.

The commission today made public a synopsis of the reports of officers in General Miles' "of the results obtained from the use of canned fresh beef and meat beef in campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico." These reports were submitted by General Miles who gave his testimony last week and were presented in substantiation of his views against the state of the canned beef. General Miles stated at the time that he had started an investigation of the matter of the canned beef supplies and the reports submitted follow his official inquiry along this line.

The statement given out includes a statement from Major John D. Black, chief commissary sergeant, U. S. V., and commissary at headquarters of the army in the field during the Porto Rico expedition, dated December 29, on the canned fresh beef received, issued and transferred by him. It shows the totals received from all sources were 12,000 one-pound cans, 8,200 two-pound cans and 229 six-pound cans. Totals issued and transferred follow: One-pound cans issued, 14; one-pound cans transferred, 12; two-pound cans issued, 4,138; two-pound cans transferred, 4,138; six-pound cans issued, none; six-pound cans transferred, 229.

A synopsis of the reports as furnished follows:

Commanding Officer, Fourth Infantry, Major Baker—The beef seemed to be of inferior quality and was anything but palatable. Quite a number of the men could not eat it, and did not, eat it.

Commanding Officer, Sixth Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Minor—The meat was utterly unfit as an article of diet for either sick or well. It had no nutriment in it, and turned the stomachs of the men who tried to eat it.

Commanding Officer, Ninth Infantry, Colonel Powell—The meat produced a disagreeable stomachache, is not nutritious, soon became putrid and many of the cans were found in "course of purification, when opened."

Commanding Officer, Twelfth Infantry, Major Humphreys—The meat presented such a repulsive appearance that men turned from it in disgust. "Nasty" is the only term that will fully describe its appearance. Its use produced diarrhoea and dysentery.

Commanding Officer, Thirteenth Infantry, Colonel A. T. Smith—Many complaints were made concerning the meat. It was found very unpalatable, and is unfit for issue to troops.

Commanding Officer, Seventeenth Infantry, Major O'Brien—The nutritious juices having been cooked out of the meat, it was neither nourishing nor palatable. It was unfit for use. It should no longer be issued.

Commanding Officer, Second battalion, Twenty-first Infantry, Captain J. W. Dunn—The meat soon spoiled after opening the cans, the men soon tired of it and it is not proper food. It is not equal in any way to canned corned beef.

Commanding Officer, Twenty-second Infantry, Major Van Horn—The meat issued was nothing more than refuse after various kinds of soups had been extracted from it. Further issue of it should not be made.

Commanding Officer Third Cavalry, Major Jackson—The meat for canning was too fat, and as an article of diet soon became nauseating to a large majority of the men. It was made of good beef, but properly seasoned it might be satisfactory.

Commanding Officer Second Artillery, Colonel Haskins—The meat was generally disliked, was soft, watery and insipid, agreeable to neither eye nor taste. The men could not be induced to eat it only when prepared as a stew.

Commanding Officer Fifth Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel McGee—The meat was unpalatable because of the excess of fat in it. Its appearance was black and stringy and none of the men liked it.

When prepared as a stew it was more palatable. If less fat and mixed with vegetables, it would deserve a further trial.

Commanding Officer Light Battery K, First Artillery, Captain Best—The appearance of the meat was not inviting. The men soon tired of it.

Commanding Officer First Cavalry, Brigadier General Miles—The meat was a reliable looking food in a hot climate—a slimy-looking mass of beef scraps, unpalatable to the taste and repulsive to the sight. Competition for the contents placed the price so low that only tailings and scraps were left for canning.

"The system now in vogue of handling the wounded during and after a battle is the result of evolution, and is best attested by the fact of its adoption by all civilized nations, and it will stand the assuasive of the uniformed and the political intriguer until a vast experience has evolved something better. An epidemic that was almost hygienic developed the cause of the whole country, but the results show an improvement over all other wars. Had the campaign continued until the troops could have been thoroughly seasoned, until the work could have been weeded out, we could have given the world an unexampled record of advancement, but the time was too brief for organization of the hospital and medical corps."

Dr. Schooner gives the figures of the losses during the war, as reported by the war department, and says:

"These figures will surprise people, who supposed that soldiers were dying by the thousands."

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 29.—Dr. H. C. Crowell of Kansas City was elected president of the Western Surgeons' association. Des Moines was selected as the place of next meeting.

"The Wounded From Santiago" was the subject of the address of Dr. J. V. Schooler of Des Moines, Ia., who served as a division surgeon with the Iowa volunteers. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"The system now in vogue of handling the wounded during and after a battle is the result of evolution, and is best attested by the fact of its adoption by all civilized nations, and it will stand the assuasive of the uniformed and the political intriguer until a vast experience has evolved something better. An epidemic that was almost hygienic developed the cause of the whole country, but the results show an improvement over all other wars. Had the campaign continued until the troops could have been thoroughly seasoned, until the work could have been weeded out, we could have given the world an unexampled record of advancement, but the time was too brief for organization of the hospital and medical corps."

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PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY
Plan for Recognizing Merit Without Injustice to Any.

New York, Dec. 29.—In view of the discussion over promotion in the navy for meritorious service during the late war, the following plan, which has just been received from Manila, and evidently represents the views of a large number of the officers serving under Admiral Dewey, will prove interesting:

"When men are recommended for promotion, for conspicuous and meritorious conduct in battle, their rewards should be liberal, their best interests, but not at the expense of other people, causing jealousy and heartburns."

"When an officer is advanced for meritorious conduct in battle:

"First—Let him become an additional member, both in his own grade and through the navy list.

"Second—Let him receive, at all times, the highest pay of that grade.

"Third—When retired, let him be retired with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade."

"Then, instead of retarding the promotion of anyone, he would benefit all below him by giving them a number."

"He would take nothing from those he passed over, but would render additional aid retired, always a marked man and never interfering with anyone's promotion."

"When an additional man reaches the head of a list let him be promoted with him, at the same time, as the man next above him."

"The highest pay of his grade would be a suitable reward. If he is at sea it would be nothing, but on shore he could never be punished with waiting-orders pay."

FILIPINOS TO FEEL THE HEAVY HAND

They Must Submit or Take the Consequences.

SAME THING GOES IN CUBA

Issues in the Islands Soon to Be Sharply Drawn.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The war department is expecting definite word from General Otis within the next eighteen hours in regard to what has happened at Iloilo. By that time General Otis will have heard from General Miller, in command of the American forces sent on this expedition.

The officials about the war department do not appear to be apprehensive over the results and there is no evidence of tension or alarm, although it is recognized that the situation at Iloilo is one which may bring about a sharp and possibly a decisive issue between the insurgents and the United States forces. Up to the close of office hours today it was said at the war department that nothing had been received from General Otis bearing upon the military situation. All that had come was in response to an earlier dispatch conveying orders, the reply giving assurance that definite news could be conveyed within the next twenty-four hours. What General Miller will do as to taking possession of the city, either with force or without, is not officially disclosed, and indeed it is likely that considerable discretion is lodged with the commanding officer as to what steps should be taken. But in the event of a clash between the United States forces and the insurgents, war department officials say there could be no doubt as to the outcome, as the Seventeenth Infantry is more than a match for any force of natives for fighting ability. The American forces number about 2,500, as against an estimated force of some 1,000 insurgents, but no doubt is expressed as to the adequacy of our forces.

The entire force under General Otis commands some 20,000 men. General Otis could also count on some assistance from the fleet under Admiral Dewey. This is a force probably in excess of any the Spanish had been able to maintain in the islands for many years and as the insurgents never had been able to prevail against what force was sent and settled once the fruits of victory were secured, it is unlikely that they will undertake to oppose the United States soldiers and sailors.

It is regretted that the movement on Iloilo was delayed until the 24th, ample authority having been conferred upon the officers in charge to have moved at any earlier moment had they deemed it well to do so.

London, Dec. 29.—The Chronicle, editorially discussing the situation at Iloilo, says:

"It would be advisable for the insurgents to defy the Americans. The issue would then be squarely raised and settled once for all in one short, sharp action, which would probably bring the crazy Filipinos to their senses. After this the men of peace could proceed with their business."

RECOMMENDATIONS A COAXING POLICY.
London, Dec. 29.—A correspondent of the Globe, writing from Hong Kong on November 28, says:

"It will be a great mistake, if through haste or ignorance of the actual state of affairs, the Filipino natives rise against the Americans. Hitherto, although the Americans have often given great provocation, the Filipinos have shown great forbearance and a strong desire to come to blows. They do not want to fight, and if the Americans only meet them halfway all will go well. There is much to be gained by a just, statesmanlike settlement with the natives, while there will undoubtedly be great losses through a continuance of arbitrary treatment. The just aspirations of the people ought to be taken into consideration, and I believe they would be, if only the proper men are sent by the president to settle the question of the future government of the islands on the spot, after proper deliberation and very careful investigation. Such a commission would discover that the Filipino leaders have been loyal to the Americans. I am informed that they refused to consider the overtures of Germany and France. When Prince Henry visited Hong Kong he caused the Filipino leaders there to visit him and informed them that he was empowered to promise the natives full recognition of their national government if they would cede to Germany, as a quid pro quo, a small coaling station. France, more recently, made similar advances, and in each case the reply was: 'We cannot settle anything with you. The Americans promised us independence and we wish to wait and see what the Americans will do for us.'"

MERRETT CALLS IT BAD FAITH.
Chester, Ill., Dec. 29.—Major General Wesley Merritt, who is spending the holidays in this city, was very much surprised to hear of the surrender of Iloilo by General Otis to the insurgents. General Merritt believed the surrender may have been an intentional move on the part of the Spaniards to make it difficult for the United States to gain control of the Philippine Islands.

"It is of course impossible," continued General Merritt, "to predict what bearing this move will have on the ultimate disposition of the islands. General Otis had no right to surrender to the insurgents, unless, indeed, his command was on the verge of starvation or in some equally dire place. When Manila fell all the islands in the archipelago went with it, and though the surrender then made on paper might not have amounted to much, and might have been terminated should the Spaniards have felt themselves sufficiently strong, yet the signing of the protocol some six days later prevented any further movements on the part of the Americans to gain further control of the islands, or on the part of the Spaniards to attempt to wrest any of the surrendered territory from their victors. Consequently, Otis' only move should have been to turn over Iloilo to the United States troops."

"The idea the insurgents have is that the more territory they can assert that they hold, the better their claim to the right of independence when the time comes for them to treat with the United States regarding mode of government."

THE FILIPINO CABINET.
Manila, Dec. 29.—The expedition under General Miller arrived at Iloilo Tuesday and found that the Spaniards had evacuated the place on Saturday. The steamer Churruarri transferred the Spanish forces to Mindanao.

In accordance with an agreement, the rebels entered the city and trenches on Monday at noon. They immediately established a municipal government. Guards were placed over foreign property. Everything is quiet and orderly. There was some looting during the night, but five natives were shot and this had an exemplary effect. The only foreign ship in the harbor was the British cruiser Irena.

A new Filipino cabinet has been formed, the personnel of which is as follows:

President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs—Senator Mabini.

Minister of war—Senator Luna.

Minister of the interior—Senator Arana.

Minister of agriculture and commerce—Senator Buencamino.

Minister of public works—Senator Canon.

State deeds—Senator Rosario.

CUBANS' DEAREST AMBITION
To See Cuban Soldiers March Into Havana, and Brooke Forbids.

Havana, Dec. 29.—No procession or open assembly of soldiers or bands of Cuban soldiers will be allowed in Havana during the first week of January. The plans of the patriotic committees for a dinner to the soldiers in the Prado, a civic parade and five days of public demonstration will not be permitted. No Cuban soldiers, except as individuals, can enter Havana. Should General Gomez and an armed following, large or small, attempt to reach this city, they will be turned back.

The American military administration is determined not to allow conditions favorable to the Cubans to be established. It is pointed out that crowds are easily led and that if no crowds are permitted to assemble there will be no mole to lead.

General John H. Brooke, the governor general of Cuba, is decided that no outrages upon the religious or civil liberties of individuals will be allowed to occur and no Spanish stores will be sacked if the Americans can prevent it.

"This purpose General Brooke has communicated to the prominent Cubans in Havana. Last night a meeting of the patriotic committees was held and this morning a deputation consisting of Dr. Juan Ortia, Francisco Mora, Agustin Caserio, Emilio Nunez and Alfredo Zayas, waited upon General Brooke to ask whether no portion of the program might be carried out.

General Nunez, acting as the spokesman of the deputation, handed General Brooke a written copy of a program of six days' festivities. It provides for the following:

On the first, a general ringing of bells; on the second a parade of Cuban soldiers, followed by a dinner; on the third a civic procession; on the fourth public assemblies and speeches; on the fifth a carnival, and on the sixth, races between the boats of the American fleet-of-war.

The program called for fireworks and music every night.

Senator Cowley argued that General Brooke need not fear disorders. He said the people, who had been so oppressed, merely wanted an opportunity to publicize their feelings, and as the Americans were going to demonstrate, the Cubans wished to participate. He said that the affair in the Rombay street case on Tuesday night and the stabbing of a Spanish policeman yesterday happened because the Spanish had evacuated the lower portion of the city, most disorderly even in time of peace without giving the American troops notice, so that there was no authority in the streets at that time. The Americans, he argued, ought not to conclude that the Cubans are turbulent on this account. If part of their program as advertised were carried out, the population could not assume that there was any disagreement between the Cubans and Americans. If none of it was carried out the population might not understand the change and might draw an erroneous conclusion.

General Brooke, who was very polite to the deputation, asked them to leave the program with him and promised to give the matter careful consideration. After the deputation had withdrawn he conferred with General Brooke and it was decided that it would be wise not to allow any public manifestations on the part of the Cubans.

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Weather For Wichita Today: Clouding; colder; north winds.

Wichita, Friday, December 30, 1898.

Sun—Rises 7:22; Sets 4:43. Moon—Rises 7:29.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. House Passes the Boyle Bill

2. Nink Murder Mystery

3. Tom Greene Murders His Wife

4. Verdict of Coroner's Jury

5. Havana of Today Described

6. Cuba's Dearest Ambition

7. To See Cuban Soldiers March Into Havana, and Brooke Forbids

8. Officers Roast the Beef

9. Adams-Cornish Poisoning Case

10. Which Is the Greatest Mystery of It All

11. No One Under Suspicion

12. Police Claim They Have Not Even a Theory

13. Vote in Favor of the Measure There Is 58 to 39

14. SENATE SAFE TO PASS IT

15. House Members Held Prisoners During the Vote

16. NO REPEALING CLAUSE

17. Which Worries the Pops No Little—Repealing the Bill to Be Taken Up—Question of Adjournment

18. Topoka, Kan., Dec. 29.—(Special.)—The railroad bill passed the house upon recommendation of the committee of the whole by a vote of 58 to 39.

19. There is no doubt of its passage in the senate, though it may be amended.

20. The quick work in passing the measure was the result of a compromise between Brannen and Leedy at 2 o'clock this morning.

21. By which the banking bill is to be taken up.

22. The framers of the bill forgot to put in a repealing clause of the present railroad laws and tonight's caucus discussed for an hour whether it would be safer to put the repeal in a separate bill or as an amendment to the Boyle measure.

23. Upon advice of Attorney General Boyle, the caucus decided to have another bill, which some regarded as a dangerous measure, as it would leave the state without any railroad legislation at all if the Boyle bill should fail to stand the test of the senate.

24. The second question taken up by the caucus tonight was whether there should be an adjournment Saturday.

25. Taylor of Wyandotte, and Jacques of Cowley, led in the fight for adjournment Saturday, but were opposed by Haskins of Sumner, and Barkley of Elk.

26. Taylor said he would absolutely not remain after Saturday.

27. Jacques thought they had accomplished what they came for and ought to quit.

28. A motion to continue in session till Saturday, January 7, was leading up to a rupture and the caucus adjourned till 1 o'clock.

29. It is thought that many will go home tomorrow and not return.

30. The passage of the railroad bill seems to have satisfied most of them.